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THE CLASSICAL QUARTERLY

JANUARY 1908

ON THE NAMES OF AELIVS CAESAR, ADOPTED SON OF HADRIAN.¹

HISTORIANS of the Roman Empire have been nearly unanimous in giving the ill-fated Caesar whom Hadrian designated as his successor the cognomen Verus ascribed to him by Spartianus.² Following the same biographer Annalists have given the names Aurelius and Annius to his father and grandfather. Noris in his *Epistola Consularis*³ maintained against Pagi that the original names of this prince were Lucius Ceionius Commodus, that neither he nor any of his family bore the names Aurelius, Annius, or Verus ascribed to them in the *Historia Augusta*, but that the name Verus has been mistakenly reflected upon him from his more famous son L. Verus Augustus the colleague of M. Aurelius Antoninus. De Tillemont⁴ rejected Noris' opinion on purely literary grounds, saying, 'il est bien difficile de croire qu'un auteur ait esté assez ignorant et assez malheureux pour nommer toujours un prince, mesme en faisant exprès son histoire, d'un nom qu'il n'a jamais eu.' By consequence the mistake, if mistake it be, is become inveterate and is repeated⁵ down to our own day. Klebs⁶ alone rejects the name, and the error is not corrected in Dr. Bury's edition of Gibbon.

The question of name connects itself with Hadrian's reasons for adoption first of Commodus, then of Pius and of Marcus Annius Verus, and generally

¹ A Paper originally communicated to the Oxford Philological Society.

² *Hist. Aug.* i. 23. 10, ii. 2.

³ Graevius, *Thesaurus Ant. Rom.* Tom. xi. p. 424 C *et seq.*

⁴ *Hist. des Empereurs* (1691), Tom. ii. p. 592; cf. p. 273.

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⁵ *E.g.* by Gibbon, Merivale, Duruy, Gregorovius, Schiller.

⁶ *Prosopographia Imp. Rom.* i. p. 327 'Reiciendum est testimonium biographorum, qui nomina priuati et Caesaris, patris et filii, Veri et Marci foede confarunt.' Also Dr. Routh tacitly: *Introduction, Golden Book*, p. x.

with the interrelation of these princes. Considerable confusion in minor points¹ disappears, if this be cleared up.

I shall try first to show that the true view can be discovered in the literary sources, and then confirm this from the epigraphic evidence ; incidentally, I hope to explain the origin of the biographers' confusion. Xiphilinus says,² 'ἀρχάμενος δὲ νοσεῖν . . . [Ἀδριανὸς] ἀπεγνώσθη μὲν βιώσεσθαι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο Κόμμοδον μὲν Λούκιον . . . Καίσαρα Ῥωμαίοις ἀπέδειξε, Σερουιανὸν δὲ καὶ Φοῦσκον τὸν ἑγγονον αὐτοῦ ἐφόνευσε'; and again³ 'ἐπεὶ δὲ συνέβη τὸν Λούκιον τὸν Κόμμοδον ἐξαίφνης ἐγκαταλειφθῆναι' calling together his council Hadrian declared his purpose of choosing Aurelius Antoninus to succeed him.⁴ 'οὕτω μὲν ὁ Ἀντωνῖνος αὐτοκράτωρ ἐγένετο· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦν ἅπαις ἀρρένων παίδων, τὸν τε Κομμόδου υἱὸν Κόμμοδον ἐσεποίησεν αὐτῷ καὶ ἔτι πρὸς τούτῳ Μάρκον Ἀννιον Οὐήρου . . . ἦν δὲ οὗτος ὁ Ἀννιος ὁ Μάρκος, ὁ Κατίλιος πρότερον ὀνομαζόμενος, Ἀννίου Οὐήρου τοῦ τρις ὑπατεύσαντος καὶ χιλιάρχῃσαντος ἑγγονος. καὶ ἀμφοτέρους μὲν ἐσποιήσασθαι τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ (sic Dind.) ἐκέλευε, προετίμησε δὲ τὸν Οὐήρου διὰ τε τὴν συγγένειαν αὐτοῦ καὶ διὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν, καὶ . . .' Dion's history of Pius was lost when Xiphilinus made his abridgment but in the fragmentary epitome we read⁵ 'οὐ σφίζεται δὲ οὐδὲ τοῦ μετὰ τὸν Ἀντωνῖνον ἄρξαντος Μάρκου Οὐήρου τὰ πρῶτα τῶν ἱστορουμένων, ὅσα περὶ τὸν Λούκιον τὸν τοῦ Κομμόδου υἱόν, ὃν ὁ Μάρκος γαμβρὸν ἐποίησατο, ἔπραξεν αὐτός . . .' Then, in the beginning of the epitome of Marcus' reign we are told⁶ 'Μάρκος Ἀντωνῖνος . . . προσειλήφει ἐς κοινωνίαν τοῦ κράτους εὐθύς τὸν τοῦ Λουκίου τοῦ Κομμόδου υἱὸν Λούκιον Οὐήρου.'

The account, then, derived from Dion, an almost contemporary source, never applies the name Verus to the elder Lucius, and first ascribes that name to the younger when, *after the death of Pius*, he is taken as son of Lucius Commodus to be colleague of Marcus. On the other hand the name of Marcus, hitherto Marcus Verus or Marcus Annius Verus, changes with his accession to Marcus Antoninus. Nothing is said of any relationship between Hadrian and Lucius the elder, in fact we are expressly told that Servianus (a natural claimant on behalf of his own grandson) was indignant and that Lucius was chosen 'out of all' as a man after Hadrian's own heart. It is an error that Pius was without male issue,⁷ and that Marcus was related to Hadrian (if that is what the historian means), but this mistake seems to be due to the abridgment; probably what Dion said was that Pius preferred to honour his own kinsman, for such an account would agree with what is elsewhere stated of the prejudice he bore towards the young Lucius.

In the *Historia Augusta* (especially in Spartianus) there is grave confusion as to the names of Lucius the elder. Undoubtedly he is called repeatedly Helius

¹ E.g. the mistakes in Dr. Bigg's introduction to the Clarendon Press translation (1907) of M. Aurelius' *Meditations*, pp. 5, 6.

² Xiph. *Epit. Dion.* (Dindorf 1864) lxix. 17; cf. lxx. 1. 1.

³ *I.c.* 20.

⁴ *I.c.* 21. Zonaras, (ed. Par.) i. 591.

⁵ Xiph. lxx. 2 § 2.

⁶ Xiph. lxxi. 1 § 1. Zonaras, i. 594.

⁷ *Hist. Aug.* iii. 1. 7; cf. Orelli et Henzen, *Insc. Lat. Sel. Collectio*, 852, 853; Cohen, *M. sous l'Empire Rom.* ii. p. 443.

Verus, but there is reason, from the contradictions in these writers alone, to doubt whether he ever in fact so styled himself. Spartianus says,¹ in regard to Hadrian's choice: 'Tunc Ceionium Commodum . . . adoptare constituit. Adoptavit ergo Ceionium Commodum Verum inuitis omnibus eumque Helium Verum Caesarem appellavit.' In what follows he is called Commodus thrice, Helius Verus Caesar once. In the same writer's life of Helius² we find the following confusions: 'Ceionius Commodus qui et Helius Verus appellatus est,' 'primum Lucius Aurelius Verus est dictus'³ (this is the well known name of his son), though here we are told that his father's name was Ceionius Commodus. Capitolinus too (a better authority than Spartianus) writing of the younger Lucius, says⁴ 'huic naturalis pater fuit L. Helius Verus.'

It is thus stated not only that his cognomen was Verus, or Commodus Verus, but that his nomen was Aurelius, though his father's was Ceionius, and that his title as heir apparent was Helius Verus Caesar. It may be noted that these biographers are peculiarly confused whenever they have to give names (see for example their confusion as to the names of Pius) and that they nearly always give the late form *Helius*, though they quite correctly term Hadrian *Aelius*.⁵ Further, unless a confusion between the two Lucii is acknowledged, we are obliged to give the name Aurelius to the elder before his adoption by Hadrian.

The Epigraphic evidence proves that he was not named Verus, much less Aurelius. He was consul for the first time A.D. 136. In two inscriptions⁶ of that year the names of the consuls are given in full 'L. *Ceionio*. Commodo. Sex. Vetuleno. Civica. Pompeiano. cos.' In the next year Lucius is again consul, and Caesar. Here coins and inscriptions are fatal to the biographers. His style⁷ is consistently 'L. Aelius Caesar,' never 'Aelius Verus Caesar,' as it should be to confirm the *Historia Augusta*. He is never termed 'Aurelius,' though it might be held that 'Aelius' had supplanted that name after his adoption.

In Spartianus⁸ he is called, by way of summary, 'L. Ceionius Commodus Verus Helius Caesar, with the suspicious addition 'nam his omnibus nominibus appellatus est.' This passage should be compared with one in the life of his son,⁹ where Lucius the younger is styled 'Lucius Ceionius Aelius Commodus Verus Antoninus.' Each group combines in an unreal title different stages of nomenclature: neither is evidence of the names borne at any definite time. Both give the names in what is approximately the historical order of acquisition, but in both groups the omission of Aurelius is remarkable, since it is elsewhere stated to be a family name of the older Lucius, and was the principal name of the younger when Emperor. This prince was called by Dion's epitomist Commodus the son of Ceionius Commodus, and the name Verus significantly attaches itself to him only

¹ *Hist. Aug.* i. 23. 10.

² *Hist. Aug.* ii. 2.

³ *l.c.* § 6.

⁴ *Hist. Aug.* v. 1 § 6.

⁵ *E.g. Hist. Aug.* i. 1. 2.

⁶ Orelli, 6086; cf. 1681, 4354 and *C.I.L.* i. 581 =

C.I.L. iii. 720.

⁷ Orelli, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 5461. Cohen, ii. pp. 257 *et seq.*

⁸ *Hist. Aug.* ii. 6. 6.

⁹ *Hist. Aug.* v. 1. 3.

at the moment of his accession. That Dion was unconscious of the reason for the change makes the coincidence more remarkable.

Capitolinus'¹ account is: 'L. Ceionius Aelius Commodus Verus Antoninus qui ex Hadriani uoluntate Aelius appellatus est, ex Antonini coniunctione Verus et Antoninus.' He here states explicitly (though he had called his father L. Helius Verus) that the names Verus and Antoninus belong to his later history. It is possible that by the phrase *Antonini coniunctio* he also intended the truth, that the two names arose from his association with Marcus in the purple, though the phrase has been carelessly interpreted to mean that he got the names through adoption by Pius. At least the order Verus Antoninus is important: the latter is very rarely borne by him. Capitolinus continues² 'post vii annum in familiam Aureliam traductus . . . fuitque priuatus in domo imperatoria xxiii annis,' and again³ 'diu autem priuatus . . . Augusti filius appellatus est.' This is confirmed by the absence of Lucius' name from all coins of this period, and by the mention of him in Justin Martyr's earlier Apology. There Marcus is addressed as Verissimus the philosopher, Lucius as the son of Caesar and adopted son of Pius. Inscriptions⁴ and coins alike confirm this account. Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus is the son of Pius or son of Augustus, while the name 'Verus,'⁵ or its playful form 'Verissimus,'⁶ is attached to Marcus. The usual style of the latter is 'M. [Aelius] Aurelius Caesar,'⁷ though the name 'Verus' occurs in inscriptions and upon not a few Greek coins, and is a favourite with him and his tutor in letters⁸ of this date. Lucius was consul A.D. 154. In a Greek inscription⁹ of that date he is called ΛΟΤ. ΑΤΗ-ΛΙΟΤ ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟΤ.

On March 7, A.D. 161 Marcus succeeded and according to Capitolinus¹⁰ 'fratrem sibi participem in imperio designauit, quem L. Aurelium Verum Commodum appellauit Caesaremque atque Augustum dixit.'¹¹—'Antonini mox ipse nomen recepit, et quasi pater Lucii Commodi esset, et Verum appellauit addito Antonini nomine,' and more precisely perhaps in another place¹² 'Verum uocari praecepit, suum in eum transferens nomen, cum ante Commodus uocaretur.' The phrase *quasi pater* is to be noted: it represents an explanation (not, I think, strictly correct) of the grant of his own cognomen to his brother, shows at least that there was something unusual in this act, and gives the clue to a later confusion. These statements, as well as the remarkable one that Marcus, at this date, took the name Antoninus, agree exactly both with coins and inscriptions. Further, Marcus is never, after this date, called Verus in any monument, or any literature,¹³

¹ *Hist. Aug.* v. 1. 3: n.b. the omission of Aurelius.

² *l.c.* v. 2. 9.

³ *l.c.* v. 3. 5.

⁴ *E.g.* Orelli et Henzen, 5482, 5200, but especially *C.I.L.* ii. 47. 1643.

⁵ *E.g.* Orelli et Henzen, 857, 5468, 7277. Cohen, iii. p. 134 (this also gives his mother's name Lucilla; cf. O. et H. 5467. 856).

⁶ Eckhel *Doctr. Numm. Vet.* vii. 69, *Hist. Aug.* iv. 1. 10, xvi. 6. 5; Euseb. *Hist. Eccl.* iv. 12 (Leipzig

1903), p. 326.

⁷ *E.g.* O. et H. 6315. 3422. Cohen, iii. Coins of Marcus, 235, 237, 386, 394, 450, 580, 1043, etc.

⁸ *E.g. Epistulae Frontonis* (ed. Naber) ii. 5.

⁹ Gruter, p. 1021; cf. Noris, Graevius Tom. xi. p. 451, *I.G.I.* 1052, *C.I.L.* v. 8110¹⁷².

¹⁰ *Hist. Aug.* iv. 7. 5.

¹¹ *Hist. Aug.* iv. 7, 6 and 7.

¹² *Hist. Aug.* v. 4. 1.

¹³ Euseb. v. 1. refers to Lucius, *vide* v. 5.

while precisely at this moment Lucius begins to be called Verus, and continues to bear that name as his commonest title down to and after his death. Of minor corroborations we have the evidence of Fronto's letters.¹ Of the brothers Augusti he invariably addresses Marcus after his accession as 'Antonine' or 'M. Aureli,' never as 'Vere,' and that although he and Marcus had hitherto played upon the name; Lucius on the contrary he addresses as 'Vere,' and in one letter² at least that prince seems to allude punningly to the name he had received. The evidence of the physician Galen is the more significant that it is unconscious and partly incorrect. He says³ 'ἤρχε' δὲ τότε Σεβήρος,⁴ ἐαυτὸν μὲν 'Αντωνίνον μετονομάσας, εἰς δὲ τὴν τῆς ἀρχῆς κοινωνίαν προσλαβὼν Λούκιον καὶ μετονομάσας Σεβήρον,' and (when summoned to wait upon the emperors at Aquileia) he says,⁵ 'ἐπεὶ δὲ 'Αντωνίνος ὁ μετὰ τὸν 'Αδριανὸν ἄρξας διάδοχον αὐτὸν ἔθετο τῆς ἀρχῆς, τὸν μὲν ἔμπροσθεν ὀνομαζόμενον Λούκιον κοινωνὸν ἐποίησατο καλέσας Βῆρον· ἐαυτὸν δὲ μετωνόμασεν 'Αντωνίνον.'

The inscriptions A.D. 161 are most instructive. By good chance the brothers were consuls in that year. We have evidence of their respective styles before and after the death of Pius. The earlier⁶ give 'M. Aelio Aurelio Vero Caesare III L. Aelio Aurelio Commodo II cos.'; the later⁷ 'Imp. Caes. M. Aurelio Antonino III Imp. Vero Augusto cos. II.' Similarly the column of Pius⁸ is inscribed 'Diuo Antonino Aug. Pio Antoninus Augustus et Verus Augustus filii.' The coins of this year⁹ agree with the inscriptions, some few Greek coins¹⁰ (date uncertain) having in the case of Lucius the addition of Antoninus. The evidence seems to show beyond reasonable doubt that Capitolinus' story is correct, nor is it difficult (considering the notoriety of Verus) to believe that later writers allowed the lustre of the imperial name to reflect itself upon the elder Lucius.

It may be asked why Marcus chose to give his own most distinctive name to Lucius. The reasons were, I think, partly consistency, partly policy and sentiment. Pius had dropped his principal family name, when he was adopted, but had retained the cognomen or nomen Antoninus. The arrangement of names in his two sons follows a consistent and a convenient principle. Pius dropped Aurelius for Aelius, and suppressed all his own cognomina except Antoninus, so Marcus soon after his accession dropped Aelius, and marked his legitimacy by keeping Aurelius. For cognomen he dropped Verus and assumed Antoninus. To mark the loyalty of the brothers Lucius is given Marcus' cognomen Verus, as Marcus had taken his adopted father's cognomen. The names are (according to a prevailing imperial tendency) ceasing to be family names and becoming dynastic. The stages are marked as follows :

¹ *Epist. Frontonis* pp. 94 *et seq.*

² Naber, p. 130.

³ Galen, *πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τύπου* (Kühn) vii. 478.

⁴ For Severus instead of Verus cf. *Hist. Aug.* vii.

⁵ 10.

⁶ *περὶ τῶν ἰδίων βιβλίων* xix. 18.

⁷ Gruter, p. 300. *C. I. L.* vi. 1984.

⁷ Orelli, 5472, 5483.

⁸ Orelli, 848.

⁹ Cohen, iii. M.A. pp. 12-26 ; cf. Cohen, iii. M.A. p. 1 (cf. 778 with 30). L.V. i. 8 (pp. 130, 171, 173).

¹⁰ Given on Cohen's authority, iii. p. 170. I can find no other epigraphic evidence. The same question arises as to Geta.

PRIVATVS.		CAESAR OR AVG. FIL.	AVGVSTVS.
(1)	(2)		
	T. AVRELIVS FVLVVS BOIONIVS ANTONINVS ⁵	IMP. T. AEL. CAES. HADRI ANTONINVS ³	T. AELIVS HADRIANVS ANTONINVS PIVS ⁴
(M. ANNIVS CATILIVS SEVERVS) ¹	(M. ANNIVS ¹ VERVS)	M. AELIVS AVRELIVS VERVS CAESAR ⁴	M. AVRELIVS ANTONINVS. ⁶
(L. CEIONIVS COMMODOVS) ¹	L. CEIONIVS COMMODOVS ²	L. AELIVS AVRELIVS COMMODOVS ⁵	L. AVRELIVS VERVS. ⁴ (once each) L. AELIVS AVRELIVS [VERVS]

It was policy, and convention well established is three parts of policy, to give Lucius this name. The selection of a colleague was contrary to the wish of both Pius and the Senate. By the gift of a popular name Marcus corroborated the gift of a daughter. The world, refined as vulgar, lends an ear to titles: this gave proof of the 'Concordia Augustorum' so constantly struck upon the coins. Disturbances were threatening in the East, and Marcus had perhaps already decided to send Lucius thither. The name Verus was popular especially with the Greek world. What more politic than to give, for these reasons also, a name which by accident had a connotation as well as a denotation. The emperor (with the practical common sense he so often showed) solved a difficult problem and avoided the situation which occurred under the sons of Septimius Severus.

To leave this hazardous ground for certain points in the biographers which are now plainer. Spartianus⁷ says that Lucius the elder was at first called L. Aurelius Verus, but that his father was Ceionius Commodus 'quem alii Verum, alii L. Aurelium, multi Annium prodiderunt.' This passage looks as if it had got into the elder Lucius' biography by mistake.⁸ It is an erroneous explanation of the Emperor Verus' name. Otherwise it is an unscientific genealogy⁹ offering several possible names for the Emperor's grandfather. That he was a consular we know from Spartianus: there is no inscription to fix his name. He was no doubt the consul of 106, the Commodus¹⁰ who in the Fasti is the colleague of Priscus.¹¹ This man's father was consul A.D. 78. Fortunately we have three¹² inscriptions for him, one from *Acta Arualium*. Like his grandson he is called L. Ceionius Commodus, and beyond doubt had not the cognomen Verus.

¹ Literary evidence only.

² *C.I.L.* xv. 732 (vide Mommsen's note) shows that *Hist. Aug.* ii. 7. 2 is incorrect.

³ Coins. *C.I.L.* vi. 998.

⁴ Many variants: coins and inscriptions.

⁵ Inscriptions only.

⁶ Once only with AELIVS, *C.I.L.* vi. 1021, 1012.

⁷ *Hist. Aug.* ii. 2. 6.

⁸ The mistake would be easier since the two biographies were together in the old order.

⁹ *E.g.* Aurelius Victor actually calls M. Aurelius,

M. Boionius, giving him for nomen one of his adoptive father's cognomina.

¹⁰ Clinton *Fasti Romani* i. 92 commits the blunder ascribed to Spartianus. As consul for A.D. 106 he gives L. C. C. Verus, citing as his authority Noris, the very author who had cleared up the confusion.

¹¹ Prosper *Commodo et Rufo*. Noris (Graevius xi. p. 287) *Commodo et Prisco*.

¹² *C.I.L.* vi. 1348, 1349, 2056 (A. A. p. 504). O. et H. 2260.

Spartianus¹ says that Hadrian adopted Pius on the condition 'ut ille duos adoptaret Annium² Verum et Marcum Antoninum.' In this passage Marcus is given his imperial title, Lucius a name he never bore. There is latent a confused tradition of which we find traces elsewhere. It was held that Marcus had actually adopted his colleague (giving him therefore his name Annius), though at what time is not stated. Marcus and Lucius were sons of Pius and it was as brothers, 'Pii diui filii,' that they ruled the Roman world. A later age was perplexed by Lucius' name Verus. Capitolinus says that Marcus gave him that name 'quasi pater.' Spartianus³, or Spartianus' authority, goes one step further, though with some dubiety. He says 'eius est filius Antoninus Verus, qui adoptatus est a Marco vel certe cum Marco.' Here is the ascription of the name Antoninus,⁴ which should be Aurelius, to Lucius, and the origin of the fable of his adoption. From this possibly by a corruption of Antoninus⁵ to Annius arises the story, otherwise unsubstantiated, of Lucius' blood relationship to Marcus, and a similar explanation makes clear the saying of Eutropius⁶ 'Post hunc imperavit M. Antoninus Verus . . . et cum eo L. Annius Antoninus Verus.' A parallel blunder is that of Aurelius Victor who calls Pius the son-in-law of Hadrian.

It seems almost impossible that such blood kinship should not have been noticed by either Spartianus or Capitolinus (or indeed by Dion), authors curious about niceties of descent. Finally, if the argument of this paper be just, the famous letter⁷ of Hadrian upon the foibles of the people of Alexandria is still further discredited. It has always been suspected for its anachronisms both as to the prevalence of Christianity and as to the adoption of Aelius Caesar. With it may also vanish the epigram⁸ of Hadrian, 'Habeat res publica quodcunque de Vero.'

Whatever the truth of the name Verus, History capricious in these matters, like the mortals whose 'crimes, follies, and misfortunes' she registers, has made the title the appanage of the inferior colleague of Marcus. This was the generous and philosophic ruler's own proper inherited cognomen. It was his name as it best expressed his character. He has come down to us with a name, itself colourless, to which he has given an aroma, almost a halo. The accident of death removed his son Annius Verus; Commodus has given an odious ring to Lucius' proper name; it was in this way that, if Lucius had been in any sense wronged, destiny avenged him. The name Severus, which Marcus first bore, has been perpetuated by the Emperor whose character it justly expressed, Marcus' son⁹ without his knowledge or consent. De Tillemont¹⁰ has remarked upon this subject 'la chose

¹ *Hist. Aug.* i. 24. 1.

² Bernhardy emends to Ceionium Verum; if it is to be emended, a simpler reading is Aurelium or Aelium—This would agree with the other confusions.

³ *Hist. Aug.* ii. 5. 12.

⁴ The error (possibly a clue to its origin) is well illustrated by Rufinus. Eusebius (iv. 14) says: 'Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Οὐῆρος, ὁ καὶ Ἀντωνίνος, υἱὸς αὐτοῦ (i.e. Εὐσεβοῦς), σὺν καὶ Λουκίῳ ἀδελφῷ διαδέχεται.' Rufinus: 'M. Aurelius Verus et Antoninus filius eius

cum Lucio fratre succedunt;' cf. pp. 382, 383 (iv. 26).

⁵ We have the form Annianus of Marcus.

⁶ Eutropius, viii. 10. 1, viii. 9. 1.

⁷ *Hist. Aug.* xxix. 8 'in filium meum Verum multa dixerunt, et de Antonino (so the best MSS.) quae dixerint, comperisse te credo.'

⁸ *Hist. Aug.* ii. 7. 2.

⁹ Orelli, 904; cf. 917.

¹⁰ *Histoire des Empereurs*, i.c.

ne vaut pas la peine de l'examiner ;' if I have taken another view, it is because in this case the epigram of Ausonius upon an unknown Lucius is not justified, since the epigraphic evidence seems so clear.

Truncatis conuulsa iacent elementa figuris :

Omnia confusis interiire notis.

Miremur periisse homines : monumenta fatiscunt ;

Mors etiam saxis, nominibusque uenit.

A. S. L. FARQUHARSON.